

## THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

## The Federal Government

## Takes Up a Lynching Case in South Carolina.

Fifteen prominent citizens of Lake City, S. C., will be put on trial at Charleston in the United States circuit court this week to answer to a charge of having lynched Postmaster Frazer B. Baker, more than a year ago. Besides the postmaster, who was a negro, the alleged lynchers will have to answer for the killing of Baker's infant child and the burning of the Lake City post-office with all its effects. It is said that other arrests will be made before the case is taken up. The indictment will go to the grand jury and the hearing will begin at once. Eighty witnesses for the government have been summoned, and there is a great array of witnesses for the defense.

This is the first time on record that the federal government has gone into the South to take up a lynching trial. The murder of Baker was probably the most brutal crime known in the history of South Carolina. Baker was appointed postmaster at Lake City, and before he took charge of the office he was warned to keep away. He refused, and an attempt was made to kill him soon after his commission was received. This failed and then a regular band was organized to put him out of the way.

## The Six New Cruisers.

At a meeting of the board of construction at the navy department Thursday the general plans of the six protected cruisers authorized by the naval appropriation act were agreed on, thus marking the beginning of the most extensive naval program ever attempted by the United States. Under the terms of the act these vessels are to be "of about 2500 tons displacement, to be sheathed and coppered, and to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful armament suited to vessels of their class, and to cost, exclusive of armament, not exceeding \$1,141,800 each." After discussing the character of the vessels authorized, with reference to the amount appropriated for the construction of each, the board decided that plans should be drawn for vessels of about 2000 tons displacement, which could be constructed within the limit of cost. The plans, as far as agreed on, look to the construction of six ships similar to the Marchesa, but improvements on that class. The main battery was also agreed on. It will consist of ten 5-inch quick-firing rifles.

## Ex-Bank President Sentenced to Imprisonment.

William S. Jewett of Lawrence, Mass., ex-president of the Lake national bank of Wolboro, N. H., convicted last December of misapplying funds while acting as liquidating agent of the bank, was sentenced to serve a term of seven years in the United States penitentiary at Boston Friday. Mr. Jewett appealed and bonds of \$20,000 were furnished by Henry Jewett, father of the defendant, and E. Frank Lewis. The case, which attracted unusual interest, has been before the courts since 1898. It was claimed by the stockholders of the bank, that while engaged in winding up the affairs of the institution, which had gone into liquidation, the president misapplied \$25,000. Mr. Jewett was arrested and indicted by the United States grand jury in 96 counts. Conviction was reached, however, on only two counts, alleging the misapplication of \$7000. A motion for a new trial was denied by Judge Brown Thursday.

## A Gold Statue of Maude Adams Proposed.

Maude Adams has inspired her gold-mining admirers of Salt Lake City, the place of her birth, with a desire to exhibit a golden reproduction of her at the Paris exposition. An agent of these enthusiastic Utahites is in New York negotiating for the designing and casting of a life-size statue of Miss Adams, agreeing to furnish gold bullion to the value of \$348,000 for the purpose. The idea was suggested to the Nevada enterprise which resulted in the classic charms of Ada Haham being represented in silver at the Columbian exposition in Chicago. Owing to differences of opinion as to whether the glory should be sufficient recompense for the sculptor, the enterprise is hanging fire.

## Contradictory to Egan.

Several officers of the medical staff of the army, who were in service in Cuba during the war, testified before the army court of inquiry Friday. Most of them thought the canned beef was unsatisfactory or unfit as food for the troops, though one or two thought it no more so than the other meat in the Cuban climate. George H. Giddings and Gen. J. Hale Sypher, who had been interested in securing contracts for supplying beef on the hoof, testified that Gen. Egan had told them that the secretary of war had asked him to give the refrigerator beef a trial, while Mr. Sypher said that Gen. Egan had given him the impression that he preferred beef on the hoof to refrigerator beef. Their testimony throughout was contradictory to Egan's.

## Return of Troops from Cuba Delayed.

Among the military men at Havana the talk is of the departure of the remaining volunteers, which will probably be delayed two weeks until the Cuban army question is nearer a settlement. As Gen. Gomez is unable to supply accurate lists of the Cuban army, and as the Cuban assembly still retains the official list, the American military authorities outwardly appear to be simply waiting, but as a matter of fact they are impatient and disgusted. The whole attitude of the Cubans in this matter is excessively irritating. Meanwhile the report that the \$3,000,000 may be returned to the United States is being widely circulated, and has increased the feeling against the assembly, whose members are apparently indifferent.

## Army Canteens Not Abolished.

The secretary of war recently requested the opinion of the attorney general as to whether section 17 of the act passed at the last session of Congress, increasing the efficiency of the army, prohibits the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks by the government in canteen sections and post exchanges organized and maintained at various army posts and encampments throughout the United States. The attorney general in reply holds that the section in question does not prohibit the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks through canteen sections as heretofore organized and carried on except that no officer or enlisted man can be detailed for duty in the canteen section to do the selling.

Judge Protry, at Detroit, on Saturday decided that under the constitution of the state of Iowa all insurance companies in Iowa must pay local taxes, the same as individuals, and that the statute providing exempting them from state taxation, in lieu of a 1 per cent local tax upon their gross earnings, is invalid, although in existence ten years. The decision increases the taxable property in Polk county alone \$900,000.

## ANOTHER OCEAN HORROR.

## 70 Drowned Near the Island of Alderney.

## British Steamer Running at Full Speed in a Dense Fog Went Upon the Rocks—Several Boat Loads of People Rescued After Being Afloat 15 Hours.

The passenger steamer Stella, plying between Southampton, England, and the Channel Islands, crashed upon the dreaded Casquet rocks, near the island of Alderney, Friday afternoon, in a dense fog, and foundered in 10 minutes, her boilers exploding with a tremendous report as she went down. It is believed 70 persons were drowned. It is known that the steamer had 185 passengers aboard, and those saved do not reach half that number.

The Stella, which belongs to the London and Southwestern railway, left Southampton at noon conveying the first daylight excursion of the season to the Channel Islands. There were about 185 passengers on board, and the crew numbered 35 men. The weather was foggy and it became very intense during the afternoon.

At 4 o'clock the Casquet Rocks suddenly loomed up through the fog bank and the steamer almost immediately afterward struck midships. The captain, seeing that the Stella was fast sinking, ordered the lifeboats to be launched. His instructions were carried out with the utmost celerity, and the women and children were embarked in the boats. Then the captain ordered the men to look after themselves. A survivor stated that he and 35 others put off from the Stella in a small boat. The sea was calm, but there was a big swirl around the rocks. When this boat was a short distance away from the wreck, the boilers of the Stella burst with a terrific explosion, and the vessel disappeared stern foremost in the sea. The last thing the survivor saw was the figure of the captain of the Stella, standing calmly on the bridge and giving his last orders. The captain perished with his vessel, owing to the suction caused by the sinking steamer being very great.

Continuing, the survivor referred to said: "The suction was so tremendous that we thought our boat would be engulfed. I saw five boats and the collapsible boat besides our boat leave the wreck. They contained altogether between 80 and 100 persons. Five of the boats were soon lost to view, but we took a boat filled with women in tow and the occupants of our boat took the oars in turn and rowed all night long, until most of us dropped asleep, thoroughly exhausted."

"We sighted a sailboat at 6 o'clock in the morning, but the steamer Lynx, from Weymouth, had meanwhile hoisted in sight. She bore down on us and took us all on board. She eventually landed us at Guernsey."

A survivor of the Stella named Bush, says the speed of the vessel in the fog was not diminished, though the fog lights were sounded. Bush further asserts that two lifeboats were sunk with the steamer which, after resting on the rocks for 10 or 15 minutes, split in two and disappeared. Continuing, Bush said: "When the Stella disappeared 40 or 50 persons were discovered clinging to pieces of wreckage or cabin furniture, and crying piteously for help. All the passengers and crew had been provided with life belts, and there was little panic as the ship sank. I first slipped into the water, and then swam to one of the boats, into which I was helped. We rowed supposedly in the direction of Guernsey, but seven hours later we found ourselves near the scene of the wreck, and saw dozens of persons clinging to the rocks."

The boat in which Bush was a passenger was afterward picked up by the Lynx. The passengers all agree that perfect order and discipline prevailed on board the Stella. The crew promptly took up their stations when the steamer struck, served out the life belts and lowered the boats. The scene at the moment of the sinking of the vessel was heartrending. Women were screaming and praying and people were clinging to spars and other wreckage in other directions. The voice of Capt. Reeds from the bridge, was frequently heard, urging the rowers to pull for their lives. The boats were adrift for 15 hours, during which time their occupants were without food or water, and, as their clothes were drenched, they suffered greatly. The disaster is generally attributed to the high speed at which the steamer was traveling in the fog.

## That Cough Hangs On

You have used all sorts of cough remedies but it does not yield; it is too deep seated. It may wear itself out in time, but it is more liable to produce la grippe, pneumonia or a serious throat affection. You need something that will give you strength and build up the body.

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

will do this when everything else fails. There is no doubt about it. It nourishes, strengthens, builds up and makes the body strong and healthy, not only to throw off this hard cough, but to fortify the system against further attacks. If you are run down or emaciated you should certainly take this nourishing food medicine.

See and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT'S EMULSION, New York.

## The Samoan Trouble

## To Be Settled by Arbitration—Proposal Came from Germany.

A modus vivendi for the settlement of the Samoan trouble has been proposed, and is now under favorable consideration by the three governments concerned. It contemplates the creation of a joint high commission, consisting of one member from each country to pass upon the recent clash of authority and resulting disorder. The proposition, it is understood, was forwarded by Germany and is the second one submitted for a settlement of the entire question. The first proposition was that the United States and Great Britain join with Germany in removing all the officials now serving in Samoa, through which the troubles had arisen. To this the United States and Great Britain replied that, as their respective officials were not regarded as having acted in the wrong, it could not be conceded that they should be withdrawn and thus discredited.

Now the proposition is presented to leave the whole question to high commissioners, one from each government, the high commission to have supreme authority on the reaching of a solution. This arrangement would be temporary in character, not suspending or varying the Berlin treaty except for the special purpose, and for that reason would come under the general designation of a modus vivendi.

## Jealous Husband's Crime.

John J. Schmitt, while in a fit of jealous rage in Brooklyn, Saturday night, shot his mother-in-law, his wife, his sister-in-law and his brother-in-law and fired at his one-year-old infant. Schmitt had been separated from his wife for some time, and went to the home of her mother, Mrs. Anna Wild, and tried to effect a reconciliation. Mrs. Schmitt refused to return to her husband, and Mrs. Wild, a pious woman, Schmitt drew two revolvers and fired point blank at the two women. Mrs. Wild was instantly killed. Mrs. Schmitt was shot in the arm and thigh. Nicholas Wild, a brother-in-law of Schmitt, attempted to interfere and received a bullet in the head. A sister-in-law, Pauline Wild, was shot in the arm, and Schmitt then fired a shot at his one-year-old infant. All the wounded people were rushed to a hospital. Nicholas Wild is said to be in a precarious condition, and it is believed he will die. Mrs. Schmitt and Miss Pauline Wild will recover. Schmitt was arrested.

## Return of the 5th Massachusetts.

The 5th Massachusetts regiment, which was mustered out of the service at Greenville, S. C., on Friday, after nine months' duty, reached Boston Monday and, amid the cheers and applause of hundreds, marched to the state house, where they were met by the state and national flags, and disbanded. Nearly every company was taken up by a committee of citizens and escorted to the railroad station or to points where special electric cars were waiting, and soon they were on their way to their respective homes or towns, where preparations had been made for local receptions.

## Mayor McKisson Defeated at Cleveland.

John H. Farley, Democrat, was elected mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, over Robert E. McKisson, Republican, the present incumbent, by a plurality of about 3500. The Republicans will control the city council. McKisson's defeat was due to the defection of Republicans who voted against him because of his bolt of Senator Hanna and his party during the contest before the legislature a year ago last winter. The whole ticket suffered somewhat on account of the opposition to McKisson, but not enough to defeat any of the other candidates.

## Capt. Carter's Case.

The friends of Captain O. M. Carter are endeavoring to have him referred to duty in the engineering corps of the army. It hardly seems possible that he will be, yet he has a powerful "pull" somewhere. More than a year and a half ago a court-martial found him guilty of misappropriating about \$1,000,000 of the government's money while in charge of important engineering works in Savannah, and sentenced him to dismissal from the army and five years' imprisonment. The case is being reviewed for Carter by eminent counsel and in the meantime he continues to be a society pet.

## Killed by an Engine.

Joseph Larry, a car inspector, 55, was struck and killed by an engine in the Boston and Maine railroad yard at St. Johnsbury Saturday evening. The body was horribly mangled. He leaves a widow and one son.

The common council at Detroit Saturday evening, by a vote of 31 to 11, appointed a commission, headed by Gov. Pingree, to negotiate, buy and operate all the street railways of Detroit under municipal ownership.

Five men working in a deep, narrow ditch at Joplin, Mo., Monday lost their lives by a cave-in that caught them from both sides. Four of the men were buried under 18 feet of earth and rock, and the other was crushed as the top of the ditch, and died from his injuries before he could be dug out.

Henry Safford, 80, a prominent citizen of Hartford, died Monday at his home in Quebec, of pneumonia. He was born in Springfield and represented that city in the legislature during the civil war and a year afterwards was United States deputy assessor. He moved to Hartford in 1869. For 10 years he was town overseer of the poor. He leaves a widow and four children.

The International Paper company, or paper trust, one of the strongest corporations in the United States, has arranged to purchase the Dodge water power on the Mississippi river at Sheldon Springs. It is reported that the company will build there a plant which will give employment to 100 or more hands. The power there is a valuable one and the city of St. Albans looked it over with a view to establishing an electric light plant there.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES.

An attempt was made at Keene Thursday night to fire the storehouse of G. E. Holbrook & Co., grocers, near the Fitchburg track and Beaver mill. Kindling wood and kerosene were thrown into a hot hole in the door, and the fire started in the wood. It was still smoldering in the morning when employees in the neighborhood went to work, and was put out by them without having caused serious damage. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

The Dartmouth students are arranging to make a great success out of their carnival week, extending from May 8 to 13. May 8 Dartmouth will meet Brown on the diamond, and May 12 and 13 games will be played with Williams. There will also occur the annual Dartmouth-Williams debate, a presentation by the college dramatic club of a farce, a student minstrel show and circus, and the first junior promenade in the history of the college. The college poor will be pressed into service for the whole week, and will be strengthened for the occasion by an auxiliary attachment from outside.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

## RESTING AT MALOLOS.

## Americans in the Capital of the Insurgents.

## The Filipino Army is Constantly Losing Strength—Shrinking but No Important Engagements.

The Kansas and the Montana regiments on entering Malolos, the insurgent capital, on Friday, found the city deserted, the President's burning, and the insurgents retreating towards the mountains in a state of terror. It is believed that they cannot in future make even a faint resistance. The American loss was small.

It is evident that the insurgents for some time have abandoned all hope of holding their capital, for the Americans found there evidences of elaborate preparations for evacuation. On the railroad the rails and for about a mile had been torn up, and probably thrown into the river, and the only prisoners captured were a few Chinamen. They said that Aguinaldo left Malolos on Wednesday.

Gen. MacArthur started for the insurgent capital at 7 o'clock Friday morning, with two rapid-fire guns flanking the track, and two guns of the Sixth artillery on the left of the rapid, firing continuously. The Kansas and Montana regiments moved upon Malolos, and the Nebraska and Pennsylvania regiments and the Third artillery kept along the right of the railroad. The only effective stand made by the insurgents was at a bamboo and earthen work, half a mile from Malolos, and on the right, where the Nebraska regiment, who was the last to leave the city, had the hardest work and suffered the greatest loss.

Col. Funston was the first man in Malolos, followed by a group of dashing Kansas. The Filipino flag, which was flying from the middle of the town, was hauled down by some men of the Montana regiment, who triumphantly raised their own above it. From the columns of smoke arising from the city, it seemed as if the whole place was ablaze. It turned out, however, that only the Presidentia, or government building, and a few of the smaller buildings had been set on fire by the insurgents before they evacuated.

From the reports gathered by the American officers from prisoners and others, it is believed that the Filipino army is constantly losing strength on account of desertions, and that although the forces of Aguinaldo may make one or two more stands, they will degenerate, in perhaps a month, to a few hundreds who may continue waging a guerilla warfare in the mountains.

Recently issued copies of the "Republica Filipina," Aguinaldo's official organ, contain a proclamation to the effect that certain parties are raiding the northern towns and ordering them to join the Filipino army immediately or take the consequences when Aguinaldo shall have finished the Americans. The proclamation is signed by Gen. Macabulos, the governor of the five northern provinces, is unfriendly to Aguinaldo. If this be true, Aguinaldo's retreat is undoubtedly cut off at the railroad beyond San Fernando.

There has been no little good-natured rivalry as to which regiment, the 1st Montana or the 20th Kansas, is entitled to the honor of having raised its flag first in Malolos. Col. Funston and twenty men of Company E, of the Kansas volunteers, claim the distinction on the ground of having entered the town at double-quick and raised the company's flag, but the first flag to be recognized officially was that of Company G, of the Montana infantry.

Gen. Otis cabled from Manila on Saturday that quiet prevailed, but that he was preparing for an active campaign. He also reported: "Have directed troops at Malolos and on railroad, on reconnoitering duty. Find insurgents only in small bodies in the surrounding country, who retire at the approach of our troops. Few of our troops moving to a new position."

The American forces, under Gen. MacArthur, were still resting at Malolos Sunday, repeated efforts to find the insurgent army in front of their position having been unsuccessful. A force of 3000 rebels is reported to be camped near Santa and Taytay, east of Manila, and two companies of the North Dakota regiment, of Gen. King's brigade, had a sharp skirmish with the enemy on Saturday. Seven Filipinos were killed and three Americans wounded. Gen. Otis called from Manila Monday that the present indications were that the insurgent government is in a perilous condition, its army defeated, discouraged and scattered. The insurgents are returning to their homes in cities and villages between Manila and the Visayan Islands, which our reconnoitering parties have reached, and desire protection of the Americans. The news from the Visayan Islands is more encouraging every day.

Brigadier General Harrison Gray Otis was expected to sail from Manila for home on the trans-Pacific steamer Monday.

Wheaton will command the brigade lately commanded by Gen. Otis.

Admiral Dewey has sent a message to Major General Otis conveying "heartiest congratulations on the most magnificent work of the army."

The total revenue of the Philippine Islands, since the American occupation began, August 13, 1898, was \$2,388,000. Of this total \$80,000 is from Iloilo and from Cebu.

Gen. MacArthur reconnoitered in force Tuesday with the Montana regiment, the 4th cavalry and two companies of the artillery, as far as the river north of Malolos. The reconnaissance developed the fact that there are fully 1000 natives, armed with Mauser rifles, preparing for defence. Shots were exchanged and two of the Montana regiment were wounded, but there was no engagement. Later in the day Gen. MacArthur moved northward, as the water supply of Malolos is inadequate.

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People who are troubled with any disease caused or promoted by impure blood or a low state of the system may take Hood's Sarsaparilla with the utmost confidence that its faithful use will effect a cure. Millions take it as a spring medicine, because of its purity and its effect on the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest. Try them.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially for her husband, but if she is weak and nervous, and has a low state of the system, she should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, for they make her "feel like a different person," or at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too. Carter's Little Liver Pills cure the circulation, remove nervousness and give strength and rest. Try them.

"What is the price of Dobbin's Electric Soap?" "Five cents a bar, full size, just reduced from ten." "Haven't been less than ten for 30 years." "Why, that's the price of common brown soap. Send me a box. I can't afford to buy any other soap after this."

## \$100.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Beware of cheap imitations. Be sure to ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

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The Most Eminent Preacher in the World Recommends Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Dr. Talmage Finds Help in the Use of Dr. Greene's Nervura and Advises the Weak, Sick and Suffering to Use It and Be Cured.

The greatest living divine, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, recommends the people to use the wonderful remedy by which he found help, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, undoubtedly the greatest health restorer and strength giver the world has ever known. At this season of the year when everybody needs and uses a spring medicine, Mr. Talmage's strong recommendation to take this best of all blood and nerve tonics and restoratives, Dr. Greene's Nervura, will undoubtedly influence and encourage the wide-spread use of this grand remedy, which is purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and of marvelous curative powers, among the people everywhere.

No other preacher is so widely known, no other clergyman is so distinguished throughout the world. When such a man, a recognized leader and teacher of the people, testifies by his written testimonial that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has helped him and that he recommends its use for invigoration after overwork, to restore the strength, energy, nerve force and vitality of the system, when for any reason they are lost, weakened or impaired, those who are sick and suffering, who are weak, nervous, without strength, energy and ambition, who are discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures to be cured, in fact, all who have need of a strength-giving and health-restoring medicine, can take renewed hope from the words of this great preacher, that Dr. Greene's Nervura is the one remedy among all others to give them back the health and strength they have lost.

Rev. Dr. Talmage says: "I commend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for invigoration after overwork. I have used the Nervura for that purpose. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a physician's prescription, the remedy of physicians for the cure of the people. Use it if you have need of a health and strength-giving medicine, and consult Dr. Greene, if you desire, which you can do without charge, either personally at his office, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., or by writing him in regard to your case."

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BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Feb. 27th, 1899.

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The Improved U. S. Separator is doing all and even more than was claimed by your agent. The separator is perfect, runs easily, without noise or friction, and it is easy to manage and care for. Of all the separators placed upon the market, there is none that excels the Improved U. S. in my opinion.

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JOHN DUNLEAVY, Custom Tailor.

In North Dakota, netting the purchaser 6 per cent

## Are the Safest Investment To be Found Today

Farms in this section are constantly increasing in value, thus adding to the security. We have on hand a very choice line of loans secured by mortgage on farms in this section. Call and examine what we have or write for new list of loans.

VERMONT LOAN & TRUST CO.  
Brattleboro, Vt.

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The largest stock to select from, the best goods and lowest prices in the history of the stove business in Brattleboro. Coal and wood parlor stoves and ranges from \$4 up. A dandy parlor coal stove for \$12. And furnaces—made by the oldest and largest concern in the business in America, one of which we will place in your house, and if it don't heat it better, more economical and more satisfactory than any other furnace made we will make you a present of it. This is not idle talk but business. The above goods are manufactured by Walker & Pratt—Richards & Boynton, union stove workers, and Fuller & Warner Company including:

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